THE HISTORY OF A STRIKE

Every Detail of That Event Set Forth in a Condensed and Forcible Manner.

General Harrison Appears Therein as the Just Man, and All Facts Are Supported by the Affidavits of Railroad Men.

Leon Baily, the Traducer of Men of Distinction, Deserted by His Witnesses.

One of Them Says He Uttered Base Falsehoods, and the Relative of Fogarty Denounces Him as Being Unworthy of Belief.

SUSTAINED BY RAILROAD MEN.

General Harrison, They State, Did What Any

Just Man Would Have Done. The Republican State central committee will to-day issue a complete account of the great gailroad strike of 1877, as it pertained to Indiapapolis. It will be in pamphlet form, and recite the following facts:

"Resort to personal detraction of caudidates as a means of influencing votes is not new to the present campaign. But the malignant assault upon General Harrison's strike record of 1877 is perhaps the first example of such detraction undertaken without the slightest favoring incident of fact to lend plausibility and cover the motive of malice. The circumstances surrounding the events of the strike leave no room even for the exercise of that low cunning which is sometimes able to deceive by the use of statements partly true, or by the more mendacious forms of detailed lying, in charging spea fic acts done or words spoken which are difficult to disprove by reason of the rush of events and the excitement of the moment. Fortunately for the truth of General Harrison's position in the strike, all of his acts were open as day, and his words of that calm utterance for which he is distinguished. Better still, the witnesses thereto were leading citizens of both political parties, drawn together by a common bond-the common safety. The shining fact is that so far from unfriendliness to the cause of the strikers General Harrison's attitude was conspicuous for his deep concern in behalf of the rights of the

Striking railroad employes. "It is obvious, however, that those having the reckless hardihood to originate the false charge. calculating that the dignity of General Harrison's position would not allow him to stoop to answer, will not lack the audacity to reaffirm the slander as often as the denial may be repeated. And thus, on the principle that 'a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth,' coupled with its twin in infamy, that 'a lie will always travel faster than the truth,' affirmation and denial might chase each other until the election is over and the great wrong consummated, but for one blessed resort which the cause of truth has to itself. That resort is to the following simple narrative of the incidents of the strike, by date and circumstance, which being in the past, is not in the power or imagination of any man to make or change, or even to misstate, save upon pain of wholesome condemnation by thousands who will readily recall each incident when set in the or-

der of its occurrence. "To the candid and thinking laboring man whose only motive is to know the facts, that in their light he may discern who are his real friends, is submitted the following:

"The great strike of 1877 at once takes rank as the most important and general in the country's history.

Starting in the East out of a disagreement as to wages between landing railroad lines and their employes, the result was at first a general tying up of the roads by a withdrawal of train hands. The next was a seizure of railroad property. Soon, however, trouble insturally spread beyond the control of the organized strikers, who publicly proclaimed their inability to control the situation, disclaiming responsibility for the many acts of violence done. Alarm spread among the people; the usual source of supplies was intersupted; producers, in fear, forsook the market places, and want began to add to the reign of terror. The anarchist, communistic and criminal classes saw their opportunity, and scenes of pillage and plunder followed. Bloodshed and riot occurred in Baltimere and Pittsburg. The torch added its horrors, and, without dwelling In description, many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed, and thousands of laboring meniwere thrown out of

value of property destroyed "The strike traveled rapidly westward, and became local to Indianapolis on the 23d of July,

employment for the entire season, depriving

them of their winter supplies, while additional

burdens were laid upon tax-payers to refund the

"The effects here at the start were even more decided in proportion to the number of strikers than in the beginning at Pittsburg, resulting in the immediate stoppage of all trains and cessation of traffic, accompanied by acts of violence and demonstrations of force, which led to the belief that the scenes of blood and plunder at Pittsburg were to be repeated here. Indeed, it was reported and believed that the thugs and rounders who had done the worst at Pittsburg were on their way to Indianapolis, and the situation was full of peril. Mobs were parading the "On the following day, July 24, the Mayor of

the city issued a call for a citizens' meeting, reciting the causes of alarm and urging upon the meeting, which assembled in response, the need of military organization to avert the threatened riot. This meeting appointed a committee of public safety, numbering twenty-five citizens, including such leading Democrats as Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Hon. Franklin Landers and Gen. John Love. While this meeting was in session at Mænnerchor Hall, the Governor at the State building was engaged upon a general proclamation to the people of the State, which was published abroad the following day, and of which the following is a copy:

"THE STATE OF INDIANA. "EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

"A proclamation by the Governor relative to cer-tain disturbances of the peace by the striking em-ployes of railroad companies.

"To the People of Indiana: "Many disaffected employes of railroad companies doing business in this State have renounced their employments because of alleged grievances, and have aspired to enforce their demands by detaining trains of their late employers, seizing and controlling their property, intimidating their managers, pro-hibiting by violence their attempts to conduct their business, and driving away passengers and freight offered for transportation. The peace of the community is seriously disturbed by these lawless acts. Every class of society is made to suffer. The comfort and happiness of many families not parties to the grievances are sacrificed. A controversy which belongs to our courts, or to the province of peaceful arbitration or negotiation, is made the excuse for an obstruction of trade and travel over the chartered commercial highways of our State. The commerce of our entire country is interfered with, and the reputation of our community is threatened with dishonor among our neighbors. This disregard of law and the rights and privileges of our citizens and those of sister States cannot be tolerated. The machinery provided by law for the adjustment of private grievances must be used as the only resort against debtors, individual or corporate. The process of the courts is deemed sufficient for the enforcement of civil remedies, as well as the penalties of the criminal code, and must be executed equally in each case. To the end that the existing combination be dissolved and destroyed in its lawless form, I invoke the aid of all the law-abiding citizens of our State. I ask that they denounce and condemn this infraction of public order, and endeavor to dissuade these offenders against the peace and dignity of our State from

further acts of lawlessness. "To the judiciary lappeal for the prompt and rigid administration of justice in the proceedings of

"To the sheriffs of the several counties I commend a careful study of the duties imposed upon them by statute, which they have sworn to discharge. I admonish each to use the rull power of his county in the preservation of order and the suppression of breaches of the peace, assuring them of my hearty cooperation with the power of the State at my command when satisfied that occasion requires its exercise. "To those who have arrayed themselves against gov ernment and are subverting law and order and the

best interests of society by the waste and destruction of property, the derangement of trains and the ruin of all classes of labor, I appeal for an immediate abandonment of their unwise and unlawful confedera abandonment of their unwise and unlawful confederation. I convey to them the voice of the law, which
they cannot afford to disregard. I trust that its adsmonition may be so promptly heeded that a resort to
extreme measures will be unnecessary, and that the
authority of the law and the dignity of the State,
against which they have so grievously offended, may
be restored and duly respected hereafter.
"Given at Indianapolis this 26th day of July, 1877.

Witness the seal of the State and the signature of the JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor. "On the same day the Governor sent to Gen. Harrison the following official notice: "STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

"INDIANAPOLIS, July 26, 1877. "Dear Sir—I have to request that you will assume command of all the military forces organized and to be organized at the capital for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property during the existing emergency.

"JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor.

"To Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

having already been commissioned as captain of one of the militia companies, recommending in his place General Macauley, whose long serv-ice as Mayor of the city gave him a more general personal acquaintance with the masses than any other man of the times. Accepting the suggestion, the Governor promulgated the following order:

"THE STATE OF INDIANA. "To All Who Shall See These Presents, Greeting: "Whereas, I have been officially informed of the existence in Marion and adjoining counties of an unlawful combination of disaffected employes of railroad companies whose lines center at the capital, which threatens the property and lives of the community, and is beyond the power of the civil authorities to and is beyond the power of the civil authorities to control, and may require the use of the militia;

"Therefore, know ye that in the name and by the authority of the State aforesaid. I do hereby appoint and commission Daniel Macauley, of Marion county, a brigadier-general of the Indiana Legion, to command the organized militia, to serve as such from the 26th day of July, 1877, and until the emergency requiring this appointment shall have passed.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1877, the sixty-first of the State, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

"James D. Williams, Governor.

"JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor. "While these military preparations were in progress, all peaceable means were being tried to secure order without a conflict. One of these means was the appointment, on motion of Franklin Landers, of a committee of ten of our most distinguished and prudent citizens to confer with a meeting of the strikers, in the hope of devising some basis of agreement between the strikers and their employers. General Harrison was also made a member of this committee. The conference with the strikers was had, and one of its chief incidents was a speech by General Harrison, which, as shown by the newspaper reports of that day and distinctly remembered by many, was a masterful review of the situation. He took a bold stand in favor of the justice of the cause of the strikers, pledging his best efforts as one of the arbitra-tion committee to obtain redress

the hands of the railroad man-

agers. That portion of his speech which

dwelt upon the rights of the employes stirred up

the extremists among the railroad managers, eliciting much bitter comment, and even gross charges of demagogy. But in the same speech he also reminded the strikers that, while their cause was just and commanded wide sympathy among the people, the violent methods resorted to to enforce their rights were a growing hardship and injury to the public. It was not denied that they had taken forcible possession of trains, preventing not only freight traffic, but passenger travel. Persons were virtually imprisoned in this city; others prevented from going to absent sick ones; drug ores were lacking remedies in a sickly season that market supplies were running short, and that general distress and danger must speedily result if forcible possession of trains should be persisted in. He courageously urged that nothing could be hoped for from arbitration until the strikers themselves should come voluntarily under the rightful authority of law. and that lawlessness was the sure road to the defeat of their just and equitable demands in wages. General Harrison's judicious words were received with general approval, but two or three of the strikers, who had evidently not given heed to the entire speech, arose to withdraw, muttering something about not coming there to be insulted-not willing to brook what they thought to be an implied rebuke. But even these thought better of it afterward and remained, while the great mass of railroad men recognized the truth and justice of General Harrison's remarks. One of the strikers significantly remarked that 'the railroad men themselves did not at heart respect the men who were too ready to approve everything they did for policy's sake, and perhaps to gain votes; that railroad men. like other men. were liable to mistakes, and in the long run had higher regard for a man like Harrison, who, in a kindly spirit, showed them

their fault, and tried to lead them out of it.' "The fact that General Harrison's speech did not, at the moment, please the extremists on either side, indicates the wisdom and soundness of the middle ground which he occupied. Indeed, he is overwhelmingly vindicated since that time, in the eloquent fact that all the labor organizations, and the strikers themselves, have advanced and to-day occupy the identical ground upon which General Harrison stood eleven years ago. They have everywhere adopted for themselves the strongest measures against seizure and foreible possession of railroad property; the obstruction or forcible detention of trains or vio-

lence of any kind. "Continuing the narrative of incidents, on the day following the Governor's proclamation, July 27, the militia organization was about completed, citizens of all parties and religions, rallying to take arms, not to interfere with a legit imate strike, but to prevent rioting. Citizens had assembled at various designated places, one under charge of Gen. W. Q. Gresham, another of General Harrison, and other well-known citizen-soldiers at other places, but all under general command of the Governor's appointee, General Macauley. When ready for action the troops marched, not to the Union Depot where the strike was on, but more than a mile away, to the Arsenal grounds, where they remained until the day they were disbanded. On the morning of that day, the 29th of July, trouble was expected, and they were summoned by the Governor to march to the city. When the bugle call to 'fall in' was sounded General Harrison, standing at the head of his company, said: 'Men, examine your guns to see if anyone is loaded, and if so, draw the load. Let us remember that our mission is to prevent violence, not to do violence. It would be an infinite pity if on the march, or after we reach the city, one of these arms should by accident, even. become discharged, and some innocent person injured. I am still of the firm conviction that nothing more than the mere fact of our military organization will be required to secure the peace. The suggestion of General Harrison about loaded guns was adopted and made a general order by General Macauley.

"When the city was reached the troops did not march to the depot, but stacked arms on Market street, fronting the postoffle building, while General Macauley, with a part of his staff, unarmed, rode down to the depot among the strikers for conference and to see for himself if there were signs of rioting.

"While the troops were under organization and drill there was a notable conference in the United States Court room of the postoffice building, which was witnessed by prominent citizens of both political parties who will never forget the scene. There were not-heads present, some who favored the immediate marching of the troops to the depot for the purpose of sum-marily dispersing the crowds. General Harrison having been summoned, with great emphasis opposed any such interference. There were loud words by those favoring dispersion of the mob. mingled with insinuations that not to march down and compel order, now that they had the power, was a policy of cowardice. In reply to this General Harrison, for once lost his usual calm demeanor, and with the flerceness of a lion hurled back the unworthy insinuation of lack of anyone's courage, intimating that the lack of that quality was rather with the parties who insisted on going down, with now overwhelming numbers, on to the strikers. One of the number in favor of charging the mob shouted out, 'If we wait another day they will al! be gone.' Instantly General Harrison exclaimed, 'In God's name, gentlemen, isn't that just what you want, that they should be gone and the threatened riot and bloodshed averted? This coble expression fell like a thunderbolt of truth among them, and joined to the impassioned manner of the speaker commanded the judgment and assent of all. It was a dramatic moment. As prophesied, another day saw peace and order restored, and the wheels of traffic be-

gan to move again. "But the restoration of quiet did not end the trouble of the strikers. Some of the railroad property seized and forcibly held by them was in the hands of a receiver, and, therefore, in the custody of the United States Court, and United States mails had been interrupted, constituting a grave offense, for which numerous arrests and imprisonment of leading strikers followed. In this crisis of their need it was General Harrison who, unsolicited, took up their cause, first writing to Judge Drummond at Chicago, who was to sit in the trial, and when he came down and opened court, appearing in an appeal for the men charged, exonerating them from 'intent' in contempt of court, and emphasizing the injustice against which they were striving in the question of wages; and, in short, succeeded in so placing their cause before the court that the judge, after a wholesome lecture, discharged them from custody without prejudice. On gaining the'r liberty the men gratefully sought General Larrison's hand with thanks for his friendly intervention, one of them remarking, 'If we had taken your advice we

would not have got into trouble." "The foregoing facts are either matters of record or otherwise so witnessed as to defy successful contradiction. It is true that General Harrison gathered with other citizens at the sound of alarm. But why should those who seek to make political capital against him on this acthinking? Why shall they be supposed to be lost to a sense of truth and justice? Will it not occur to them, as well as any other class of men. that there must have been just cause of alarm when all the authorities up to Governor united in the call to arms! Then what sort of a citizen would laboring men have thought General Harrison to be if he had stood back, refusing to respond simply because a Dem-cratic Governor issued the callf What shall the laboring man think of the campaign methods that will thus attempt to distort the highest acts of duty and citizenship in a man's life and use them against him! What shall they think of a

picture showing the features of General Harrison with gun in hand and actually discharging it into the ranks of unarmed labor! No other class has quite so large a stake in the triumph of a sentiment of justice among the people as laboring men, and if they be indifferent to it in respect of one who, without fawning sycophancy has, of all our public men, continued in fullest sympathy with labor, with what grace shall laborers themselves appeal to a sense of justice in their time of need if they have listened to misrepresentations and prejudice, and them-selves be led to trample justice under foot.

"It would appear that unscrupulous partisans, apprehensive of the effect of the full uncovering of General Harrison's record on account of its fairness toward labor, have conspired to forestall that effect by false and bold outery against it in advance, depending upon the power of prejudice, once aroused, to resist correction. Of a piece with this policy of misrepresentation is the following, kept standing in the columns of the same paper that falsely cartooned Harrison's strike record: 'Whenever I see a cheap coat. I think it involves a cheap man under the coat.'-Benjamin Harrison.

"Just what he said was: 'The price of a coat is too cheap when it means a cheap man under the coat. No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of age. —Benjamin Harrison.

"Now, did he say when he saw a cheap coat that he thought that it was a cheap man under the coat? Did not the paper deliberately distort the words to make them express the opposite of his meaning? Then, once established the paper's disposition to misrepresent, is not any statement it may make discredited in advance? If this sort of libel does not underestimate the intelligence and offend the sense of fair play, which is the boast of the laboring classes, and do so to an extent that will react upon the wicked heads that devised it, then disinterested championship of the rights of labor in its hour of peril goes for naught, and reward is not allied to the cause of justice, and truth, and right. If the outrage be not resented by an increased vote for Harrison, then the premium is upon cunning deceit, and yet worse, to the grosser forms of brazen and impudent lying. "Being night yardmaster for the L, C. & L. railroad in Indianapolis before, during and after the strike of 1877. I cheerfully concur in this statement of facts, knowing as I do Gen. Harrison's conciliatory actions during this trouble.

JOHN Q. HICKS, "General Yardmaster, C., I., St. L. & C. R. R." "We add our testimony to the foregoing statement of facts:

"JOSEPH AVERILL, "General Yardmaster, Vandalia line. "JOSEPH SANGER. "Secretary Yardmasters' Association. "ALEXANDER R. MCALPINE, "Superintendent Western Car Company, late Master Mechanic Bee-line road.

"AUGUST D. SHAW "Assistant Yardmaster C., C. & I. railroad. "DAVID S. CRAWFORD, "Yard Conductor Vandalia line.

"JOHN WETHERS. "Switchman, Big Four road, corner Louisiana and Mississippi streets.

"WM. P. McBride, "Engineer, C., St. L. & P. R. R."

BAILEY AS A FALSIFIER.

One Whom He Pretended to Quote Says His Statements Were Distorted.

Judging from the amount of condemnation made by honest Democrats on the street yesterday, of Bailey's speech on Wednesday night, a far different construction has been placed upon its meaning than the blatant fool and vainglorious chatterer who made it expected. The advertised affidavits he promised, avowing that General Harrison had used certain language ascribed to him, were not produced, and in their places were offered personal interviews, so "doctored up," as some of the men to whom the statements were ascribed said yesterday, "that Bailey could make them read any way he wished." In no case was an affidavit even asked for, and no signatures to written statements were obtained. This has been not only a matter of surprise to the local Democracy, but it has served to take the pith out of the creature's weak speech. The authorities cited by Bailey as proof of the charges against the Republican nominee are for the most part so obscure that no traces whatever can be found as to their whereabouts. One is a dissipated sot, whose presence alone is the advertisement of a South-side saloon. Another is a no less unreliable and disreputable character. who was discharged by one of the railroads some years ago for his intoxicated habits. In addition to these, Bailey brought up as a convincing argument, the words of Martin Murphy, who was in the strike. Murphy is in the employ of Tom Taggart, in the county auditor's office, and the possessor of an established reputation for political dirt. "No." he said yesterday to a reporter, "Mr. Bailey did not ask me to make an affidavit. It was not deemed necessary, I suppose. But then that is not a hard thing to do. I am willing to make an affidavit at any time, and I will make it stronger if anybody wants it so." Another one of Mr. Bailey's authorities was T. E. Callahan, a conductor on the I. & V. road. Mr. Callahan is a brother to "Duff" Callahan, in John E. Sullivan's office, who has been, and claims vet to be, the bosom friend of Sim Coy. Both are loyal satellites of that eminent embodiment of po-

In beginning his presentation of what Bailey calls proof, but what he and everybody else knows to be a series of distorted statements, as well as impositions on the men named, he said: "The first witness I will call is Isom Hughes. Isom Hughes, an elderly gentleman, with his family, lives on East Market street in Indianapolis. He has been running a locomotive into In-dianapolis ever since 1862 until February last, when he entered the employ of the Indianapolis car-works. Mr. Hughes is widely known and a general favorite with all those with whom he has been associated. His word is law among the railroad frateruity."

Mr. Hughes was seen vesterday afternoon by a Journal reporter and did not hesitate to talk freely about the way Bailey had treated him. "In the first place," he said, "I made no affidavit-that is a thing that I wouldn't do for the simple reason that Mr. Bailey could put anything he wanted to in it after I had signed it. I will allow no man to make political capital out of any sworn statement of mine, and that is what could have been done. Even, as it was, Bailey didn't represent me as I talked to him, for he gave several statements that I never made. The simple fact is that he only talked with me for a time and then doctored it up to suit him-

The reporter then took Mr. Hughes's statement, as printed in yesterday's Sentiael, and reading line after line aloud, was frequently interrupted by him in contradiction and denial of its veracity. "I am quoted," he said, "as saying that after I met General Harrison and his friends on the corner of Delaware and Washington streets he opposed our proposition of peace and advised Governor Williams, who was there, to order out the State militia. I didn' tell Mr. Bailey that, for I have no recollection that General Harrison was the one who advised the call of the State militia. I don't remember of having used any such words, and I am sure that Bailey misrepresented me. Not only that, but a little further down you see where l am quoted as saying that General Harrison claimed we were interfering with travel, and were liable to start a riot and burn the city, and that we should be checked at once. General Harrison did not say all of that, if I remember rightly, and I did not tell Bailey so. Although General Harrison was there, be did not take any more active part than did anybody else. I am again misquoted by Bailey when he says that I said General Harrison called us 'lawbreakers.' General Harrison did not use that term in addressing us, although he said we were conducting a strike, which was true. He advised us to go to work, and said that a dollar a day was better than nothing. He did not say that a dollar a day was good enough for any working man, for I remember the speech. Bailey surely understood me when I told him just what I have told you. The rest of my statement to Bailey, as published in the Sentinel, is absolutely false. There were a good many who left the meeting referred to, but what follows that statement, I repeat, is absolutely false. I never uttered such words and they are of Balley's own manufacture."

The sentence referred to in the Sentinel is as follows: "I am sure the boys have not forgotten that speech and never will expect any friendship from a man who would try to take advantage of us when we were way down and even undertake to get the authorities to turn the militia in on us, when we were all trying to do right and get our pay put back so we could live." In addition to the denial of these words, Mr. nothing to say against General Harrison, how-ever," he continued. "He is a man with a record against which I know no blemish. We boys didn't think he treated us exactly right dur-ing the strike, but we were on different size of the fence then just as we are now in political be-"To Gen. Benjamin Harrison."

"This command General Harrison declined,"

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"The strike of the foregoting exactly right durboys didn't think he treated us exactly right durboys didn't think he treate

Harrison because he is a Republican. I have known him for thirty-five years, and I admire

Charles A. Fogarty, of Terre Haute, was another of Bailey's authorities for proving his libels against General Harrison. He was cited as a soldier who had been a life-long Republican. but the speaker failed to make mention of the fact that this "life-long Republican" turned feather during the street car strike of 1887 and affirmed himself as an out-and-out Democrat. "His history," said a relation of his, residing in the city, to a reporter last night, "has been one that will make any testimony he can give upon any such topic, in reality, worse than no testimony at all. I am related to the man, and don't care to have my name paraded before the public, but if the worst comes to the worst I am willing to make myself known, and to make affidavits concerning the truthfulness of everything I shall say. As I said, I can disclose enough of Fogarty's past history that would dwindle him down to such a fine point that even Bailey and the whole Demo-cratic party would be glad to drop him from their list of witnesses. The man is totally unreliable so far as his character is concerned. He is a man who is a perfect slave to whisky, and his domestic relations have, to my positive knowledge, been of a most inhuman and disgraceful character. An incident will suffice. Fifteen years ago he was given an appointment under a Republican administration in the cus-tom-house at New Orleans. He was then a married man, and after holding his position for a few months he became very dissipated. To make a long story short, he deserted his wife, leaving her nothing for support. She gradually grew weaker, being literally starved to death, but the churches finally gave her assistance. She was dependent upon charity for some time, when her friends in this city were notified of her condition, and she was at once brought here. In a few days she died, from no other cause than the treatment she received at the hands of Fogarty in New Orleans. Since that time, I understand, he has married again, and that his second wife is living with him at Terre Haute. The man has not made a successful railroad employe simply because of his de-pravity and his perfect lack of control over his appetite for liquor. He has been put on probation a number of times, but has made no remarkably honorable record as yet. In 1884 he was discharged from the Bee line, and soon afterward took a position on the C., H. & D., but in 1886 he was dis-charged by the officials of that road on account of his beavy drinking and his unreliable character. The simple fact is, the man's word in the case of the strike of 1877 amounts to nothing, and I can furnish evidence without end so strong that he wouldn't even squeal any more. Fogarty has been a life-long Republican, and to my certain knowledge was an uncompromising one during the strike. In 1887 he changed politics from some unknown cause, but at the time whisky and money was supposed to be at the bottom of the whole affair."

Balley as a Tax-Payer.

There is a mistake affoat regarding the value of Bailey as a tax-payer. From his style one would think that he had bonds, stocks and real estate without limit, in a word that he owned the earth; but this characteristic is like every other that marks him as a burden and an egotist. This year he sent in for taxation a value of \$10. The figures looked lonely on the white sheet of his assessment blank, and Assessor Quill, thinking there had been an error, sent the list back to Bailey for correction. The assessor thought a man of his style ought to pay at least on a few hundred thousand dollars, but Bailey returned the list with the comment. "I ought to pay no tax at all as I am worth nothing." The ten dollars, Baily says, represents his diamonds and jewelry. If he was taxed on his cheek he would have to pay about \$18,635,972.45.

THE PRESIDENT'S ERRORS.

Excerpts from Mr. Blaine's Forthcoming Article on Cleveland's Tariff Message. The September number of the American Magazine containing the promised contribution by James G. Blaine on "The President's Error, and one from Governor Foraker, of Ohio, on "Tariff and Labor." is overdue. The potency of Mr. Blaine's name has been the cause of the week's delay, as the publishers have been deluged with orders for the magazine, which has severely tested their press facilities. There was much difficulty in securing Mr. Blaine's consent to prepare an article for the magazine. He has always been averse to that means of reaching the public ear. As an orator he has persistently and consistently claimed that he required all his varied material for use on the stump. His famous message from Paris in Decemher last so far broke the ice of his purpose that when he found the request of the editor seconded by the national committee and numbers of eminent Republicans, he yielded re-Inctant consent. This has not detracted from the force of his article or his interest in his arguments, because whatever he undertakes he throws into it his whole soul and ability. An advance sheet was procured to-day. Mr. Blaine takes for his text two paragraphs from President Cleveland's famous message to Congress in December last, which, he says, contains some remarkable statements and curious assertions. The paragraphs alluded to by him are as follows: "By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,376 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,-810,256 are employed in trade and transporta-tion, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to snumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dress-makers and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,743 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,622,089 persons

employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff." Mr. Blaine summarizes the President's argument as an assertion that those persons not employed in what may be termed protected indus-tries have no interest in a protective tariff. He asserts that a slight analysis will serve to show that the President is wholly in error. By way of proving this error he takes up one after another of the classes of skilled mechanics mentioned by the President as not interested in protection, and inquiries where they will find work if the pretection system is destroyed or impaired to the consequent arrest and impairment of all business enterprises. His argument is that every class placed by the President on the list of persons not affected by the tariff would be immediately influenced to their disadvantage by the general and specific derangement of busi-

ness enterprises that would follow any successful attack on the system of protection. "Strangely enough the President neglects." says Mr. Blaine, in following up his argument, "either from design or oversight, to notice what effect the serious reduction of the fariff would have on the 1,810,256 men employed in transportation, viz.: on the railroads, coastwice vessels, river steamers and barges, canal, wagon and stage lines. These varied ways of transportation represent an investment of thousands of millions of dollars of American money, and give employment to nearly 2,000,000 of men whose earnings support 9,000,000 or people. Whatever impaires American manufacturing strikes at the great transportation interests. Iron ore admitted free from Spain, coal admitted free from Nova Scotia, wool admitted free from Australia, all favor British ships at the expense of American railroads. The further the President goes in the direction of the doctrine laid down in his message, the more direct and the more deadly is the assault on the whole organization

of American industries. "It might have proved advantageous to the President, as it would have assuredly proved in-teresting to the President, if he had caused an accurate official inquiry to be made into the close connection of the transportation to the manufacturing interests, and how both in turn are indissolubly linked with the agricultural interests to the great profit of all three. The very figures which the President quotes prove the immense home market which the farmers have in the United States. In round numbers over 7,000,000 are engaged in agriculture, while nearly 10,000,000 are engaged in other industrial pursuits, and consume, with the families dependent upon them, an enormous share of the product of the farmer. Every enlargement of that home market is a boon to the farmer, while its diminution would be his direct and irreparable icas."

Mr. Blaine thinks President Cleveland might wisely have inquired how many of the unaffected classes were called to their several employments in consequence of the general prosperity of the country, brought about by protection. He suggests that in these inquiries had been once started the President would certainly have been compelled to take into consideration every class of laborers in the country as directly or indirectly benefited by the tariff, and he intimates that new impressions might have been formed by the President after such an examina-Hughes stated that he has been a life-long Dem-ocrat, voting for every presidential caudidate of his party since the days of Lincoln. "I have dent's recommendation as to a reduction of tariff strikes a far more severe blow at labor than at capital, and that its effects, if enacted into law, would be baleful in giving capital an

nade, that the tariff question is, from skin to core and from core back to skin again, a ques-tion of labor and wages. In his concluding sentence be gives Mr. Cleveland credit for "good intentions" with a delicate irony that suggests the old saw which tells of pavements in Hades. "It is not asserted." he says, "that the President consciously designed or attempted this result, but the voters of the country must hold him responsible for the obvious effects of his official recommendation. They have neither time nor inclination to question motives."

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

How Much Workingmen Make in This Country and Europe.

New York Mail and Express. The free-traders tell the workingmen that while they are better paid in this country than their fellows are in Europe, their wages do not go so far, because the necessaries of life are dearer here than they are abroad. We will examine this statement with the fairness which we have tried to observe in looking at every phase of this question. In 1884, bricklayers were paid \$8.50 a week in Leghorn and \$24 in Chicago, a difference of 188 per cent. in favor of the American workingman. English carpenters were paid \$9.75 and carpenters in Chicago \$16.50, a difference of more than 67 per cent. Blacksmiths received \$10.50 and \$15 respectively, a difference of 43 per cent. in favor of the American. English laborers were paid \$7 and and American laborers \$10.50, a difference of 50

The American wages are very much higher than those paid in England, a good deal higher than free-traders are willing to admit. How is it with the expenses of living? In the first place, food is cheaper in this country than it is in England. Beef costs 83 1-3 per cent. more in Liverpool than in Chicago. Veal costs 351 per cent. more. Bread costs a little less, 21 per cent., and butter a little more. Clothes have been supposed to cost less in Europe than here, but since Mr. McKinley's exposition of the fact that all-wool clothes can be sold in this country for \$10 a suit, that supposition has re-ceived a very damaging blow. Rents are somewhat higher than there, but 25 per cent. would cover the difference, and the American workingman lives in a decent house, while the Englishman lives in squalor and in the midst of poverty and degradation.

The workingman in this country gets from 40 to 188 per cent. more wages than his English competitor, gets cheaper food, of better quality and larger variety; wears as cheap clothes, and lives in a house that costs him a little more rent. He can afford that in view of his other advantages. He can pay the additional rent and lay by almost as much money as the Englishman can earn in a quarter. And protection has done all this, for the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws.

PENSION VETOES.

General Harrison on Cleveland's Course When His List of Vetoes Was Shorter. The following reference was made to Cleveland's pension vetoes in a speech delivered by General Harrison at the Indianapolis Grand Opera-house, Sept. 16, 1886:

Mr. Cleveland has won great eminence-I will not say fame--by his extraordinary exercise of the veto power. He has vetoed more bills than all of his predecessors, from Washington down. I must defer to another time a discussion of this feature of his administration. But as we have been challenged to examine his vetoes of private pension bills, I will refer to one. Sallie Ann Bradley was the widow of Thomas

J. Bradley, who served as a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, from June 13, 1861, to Oct. 9, 1865. He was pensioned on account of a shell wound in the back, received at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2. 1862, and died Oct. 21, 1882. The Commissioner of Pensions decided that his death was not entirely attributable to his military service, and that his widow could not secure a pension under existing law. She was seventy years of age, as helpless as an infant, without means of support, or friends able to assist her. Four of her sons followed their father to the war. Two of them were killed upon the battle-field, and the other two returned, one with the loss of an eye, the other of an arm. The bill gave her a widow's pension, \$12 a month. In his veto of this bill Mr. Cleveland said: "No cause is given of the soldier's death, but it is not claimed that it resulted from his military service, her pension being asked for entirely because of her needs and the faithful service of her husband and her sons. This presents the question whether a gift in such cases is a proper disposition of money appropriated for the purpose of paying pensions. The passage of this law would, in my opinion, establish a precedent so far-reaching, and open the door to such a vast multitude of claims not on principle within our present pension laws, that I am constrained to disapprove the bill under considera-

Does this case need any comment? Would the question have been raised in any other mind whether what the President is pleased to call a gift was proper in such a case? A gift of \$12 per month, and in exchange for what! What gift had she made to her country? Two sons that she had nourished at her brenst lying in unknown graves upon distant battle-fields. Two more, her only ones, came back from the war maimed in limb and crippled in their ability to maintain the mother that bore them. A husband upon whom she had leaned for support returned to her no longer the stalwart helper and defender he had beed, and is called before her to the grave. She is alone. Cannot a great, rich government like ours take care of this patriotic woman? Must she go to the poor-house or die of want? May not a nation do out of its great resources what an individual, not lost to a sense of justice, would do under like

Our President seems to think that only a po liceman's club or a fire-engine stands related to the public safety and the substantial welfare of the people. Those finer spiritual influences,

patriotism, courage, heroism, he would probably call sentimental and not substantial. Patriotism saved this country from a revolt that the policeman's club could not quell-it extinguished in blood a flame that water could not quench-and the Nation can afford to honor it, and relieve the burdens it brought upon its he-

*A LIFE'S MYSTERY.

Story of a Babe Abandoned by Its Mother in the Pennsylvania Backwoods.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Special.

roes and their families.

A person with a strange life-history died, a few days ogo, at a lumbering village known as Solomon's Ridge, in the northern part of the State. The region is not the thriving one it was in the old stage-coach days, and before the lumber and tanning business declined, and the famous hostelry known as "Sol's Ridge Tavern," kept by jolly old Sol Ryder, has long since passed away. One night in the summer of 1843, one of the coaches from the south broke down near Sol's Ridge, and a delay of an hour was caused while the blacksmith at the ridge repaired the damage. The passengers alighted, and ate supper at Ryder's, the only passenger not taking the meal being a handsome young woman, who carried in her arms a babe six weeks or so old. She said she was ill, and would like to lie down until the coach was ready to start. The landlord's wife showed her to a room. The stage had been gone from the Ridge an hour, at least, before Mrs. Ryder entered the room that the young woman had occupied, and, to her amazement, she discovered that she had left her baby behind her. It lay, sleeping soundly, on the bed. The landlord at once had a horse saddled and dispatched a man to overtake the stage and fetch the young woman back, or have her detained until the child could be taken to her. The messenger overhauled the coach, but the passenger he sought was not in it. She had left it at Clark's Corners, several miles back, where she had taken a coach. No trace of her could be found. After a great deal of argument and consulta-tion among the housewives of the Ridge, it was

decided to make the child a common charge among them, each family to share its care and give so much time in rotation to its bringing up in hope that in time the unnatural mother, if she was the babe's mother, would reclaim it. The child we bright and healthy, a boy, but of diminutive size. It became a great favorite with the lumbermen and their families. There was something curious about it that the mothers of the settlement could not understand, but as it grew up it was discovered that the little waif was a deaf mute. As its name was unknown, the naming of it was a puzzling matter. One day some one remarked that the baby was no bigger than a little chip, and Little Chip became its name, and it never had another.

As the strange child grew up, sharing everything in common with the settlement, eating and sleeping wherever circumstances made it most convenient for him, he developed quaint ways. He ran almost wild over the hills and through the woods, elad in garb made up from articles he picked up to suit himself, a weird and picturesque object. He avoided the comand borses. When he was ten years old, but not much !arger than the average five-year-old boy, a letter was received by Landlord Ryder. It was written, it was alleged, at the request of the mother of this boy, who was abandoned at the Ridge ten years before, who desired that he be returned to her at a given address in Philadelphia. Ryder, against great objections of his neighbors, took the boy to Philadelphia, and went to the address given, which was a large boarding house. There he was informed that the woman he inquired for, and who was known in the house as Mrs. Huns.

had died two days before, she having been s long time ill with consumption. Beyond the at that her body had been removed by a man woman who said they were relatives, noth-

was known of ber. andlord Ryder returned to the Ridge with the bo, and the mystery of his birth was never cleared up. He grew to manhood, hiving the same free and erratic life, except that as the fancy moved him he would chop in the lumber woods, having become an expert with the ax. As a man no one interfered with his whims any more than they had when he was a child. One day last week he worked all day in the woods and the next morning was found dead in bed.'

Earned His Promotion.

Time. General Harrison has been in public life for many years, and we have not heard that he has received a promotion that he had not earned. In the army he was successively lieutenant. captain, colonel and brigadier-general because he was brave and efficient. He has become a egal authority through hard study. He was a leader in the Senate because he was recognized as one of the ablest men and most logical and well-informed men in the upper house. He is the Republican candidate for the Presidency because he has a clean record of distinguished public services, made within the party which nonors him. And when he is promoted to the office of President, it will be because he has sarned the promotion; not because Mr. Blaine has earned it.

A Good Investment

Pittsburg Chronicle. If Cleveland can buy his way into a second term with his \$10,000 assessment it will be well nvested, as it will leave him \$47,750 per year for four years, whereas by no possibility could he earn a fifth of that sum in any other way.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always

Advice to Motners.

be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty Ave cents a bottle.

Bloomingdale Glens.

LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON. Sunday, Sept. 9, the I., D. & W. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to this popular resort at \$1.50 for the round trip, including conveyance leave the Union Depot at 7 A. M., returning early the same evening. Tickets at I., D. & W. Ticket-office, 99 South Illinois st., and Union Depot. Telephone, 1026.

Charity Excursions to Cincinnati.

SEPT. 1 AND 2, Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. Only \$2.50 for the round trip. For the benefit of the organized charities of Indianapolis. Tickets good going on regular trains Saturday and Sunday and on special fast train leaving Indianapolis at 6:45 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 2; good returning until Wednesday night, Sept. 5. Remember the route; also, that you are aiding a worthy cause.

Half Rates to Oskaloosa, Ia., VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY. The Bee-line (Indianapolis & St. Louis railway) will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., on Sept. 3 to 10, at the rate of \$12.05 for the round trip Tickets good thirty days returning. For full particulars call at Bee-line ticket offices, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot, and 138; South Illi-

T. C. PECK, P. A. The Next Half-Fare Harvest Excursion TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS WEST Will leave Indianapolis Tuesday, Sept. 11. via the I., D. & W. Ry., the Indianapolis and Kansas City Short-line. No change of cars be-

tween Indianapolis and Kansas City. For par-

tieulars call on or address H. A. CHERRIER. city ticket agent I., D. & W. Ry., 99 S. Ille. st. Cheap Rates to Chicago. Remember there is no change in the fare via the I., B. & W. route. It still remains \$3.70.

one way, and \$5 round trip. For tickets, etc., call at city ticket office, 138 South Illinois st. GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. The Travelers' Index On first page is of special interest to those who

cheap rates covering nearly all of the United States. Read it; don't fail.

purchase railway tickets. In it will be found

Interesting to Merchant Tailors. FOR SALE. The stock of fine merchant tailoring goods, in lots or as a whole, at 18 N. Pennsylvania street.

Apply to Tom P. Egan. Cheap Rates

TO OSKALOOSA, IOWA. Via L, D. & W. Ry., Sept. 3d to 10th, \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days. I., D. & W. Ticket-office, 99 South Illinois street.

FRIEND, a word with you! If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irritation, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Do likewise if your complexion be pimpled, blotched or sallow. You won't regret it. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

One night only, Saturday, Sept. 1. Opening of the W. A. Mestayer, Theresa Vaughn, Amy Ames, And a great company of comedians, in the latest Musical Comedy success.

"The Kitty!"

Full of fun, music and originality. Regular prices. Secure seats in advance. BASE-BALL PARK

Championship Games. THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, August

PITTSBURG-Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Labor Day, two games, morning and afternoon. Reserved seats on sale at Big 4 ticket-office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

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The Indianapolis Natural-gas Company expects to UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS in the gas business. We make all contracts for domestic, store or office use at 30 per cent. off. We will add to these contracts a clause AGREEING AT THEIR TERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY GAS AS LOW OR LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITOR WILL THEN SUP-PLY YOU. Also, when the time comes, as it surely will, when it will be hard work to get a gas supply from any company, we shall give the preferance to our early patrons.

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